EVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 'No. 96

heterest at the rate of 6 per cent.

In the Sec.

The finds of this Institution are securely invested in Bonds
The finds of this City of New York, worth double the
Mortgages in the City of New York, worth double the
CALES S. WOODHULL, President.
M. D. VAN PELT, Vice President.
M. D. VAN PELT, Vice President.

PREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, BANKFES SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. draw Bills of Exchange
The Company of the Period City of the President of the Principles of the

PREXEL. SATHER & CHURCH, BANK-PBS SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. draw Bills of Exchange Bills and the United States. Collections man at San Francisco, and in the interior of the Gills of the United States. Collections may be seen direct to Sather, No. 164 Naman-st. N. 16 with by Fachange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to wit, by Fachange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to wit, by Brexel & Co., Phillsdelphia and F. SATHER New-York.

C. BANKERS.

Cassur M. CLAT. No. 58 East Thirdes.

David S Goodlos.

William B. Brand.

PARTIES holding BILLS or DRAFTS drawb by DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, of San Francisco Dr., payable at the Ocean Sank of this City, are requested to greent the same for payment to green the same for payment to STOCKS BOUGHT and SOLD, strictly on the seminated on, by a W. GREENLEAF Office 2 Wellet.

FIRST MORTGAGES on CITY IMPROVED

FIRST MORTGAGES on CITY IMPROVED ROPERTY, baving but a short time to run, will be pursely or discounted by ROSWELL G PIERCE, Pinest, sense Boodway, under the Metropolican Bush.

TO PURCHASE GOOD CITY MORTGAGES with at a discounter the sense Brookkyn MORTGAGE of a pin. Apply to F. McCRAKEN, No. 74 Wall st., from 12 to 15 M.

83,000 and Mortage, on first-claw tuproved Property in this city only. Inquire of a G PIERUE, Piness., extent of Broadway, under the Metropolitan Sank.

## Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all the swing claims against RIGHARD DEMAREST, late of the City of New York, stair-builder, doceased, to present the with venchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the house of the Demarest, No. 181 West Stibest. In the City of New York, as a before the sixteenth day of February sext.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of August, 1854.

MARIA DEMAREST, Executor.

104 law6mM\* JOHN S. MEYER, Executor.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the Gounty of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK McLaUG ilLIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with rockes thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Gabriel Van Cott Ne. 8t Calumblast., in the City of New-York, on or best the sixth day of July next.—Desed New-York the 3d day of Frienzy, 1850 THOS. C. ACTON, Administrator. (5 iswmm). IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate

of the County of New York, notice is nereby given to all
most having claims against MARY KEATING, late of the
Gly of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouch
in thereof to the subscriber at the residence of John S. Austin,
is lifthed, between 2nd and 3d-avs, in the Gity of New-York,
or before the twentieth day of March next.—Dated NewYork, the stateenth day of September, 1854.

18 January 1854.

MORIGAGE SALE .- Whereas, JOHN MORIGAGE SALE.—Whereas, JOHN SMACK, Morrawer made and delivered to PATRICK STEWART a certain indenture of mortrases, bearing date the eleventh day of May, in the year 1854 conditioned for the syment of the sum of two hundred and seventy-night dollars and sixteen cents at the expiration of thirty days from the date forcaid, with interest, which said mortrange contains a power of sale of the premises or default of payment pursuant to the condition thereof and which mortrage, with said power of sale therein contained, was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 43° of Mortgages, page 418, on the circumth has been made in the condition of and mortrage, by reason of the ron-payment of the money secured to be paid thereby, by means whereof the power of sale sceme operative;

and morrage, by reason of the sen payment of the money secered to be paid thereby, by means whereof the power of sale
became operative.

And, whereas there is due and payable at the date hereof,
spen aid morrage, the sum of two hundred and eighty-eight
bolins and eventy-five center.

And, whereas a suit at leav was instituted in the Marine
Lad, whereas a suit at leav was instituted in the Marine
Court of the City of New York upon the bond accompanying
and mortage, which bond was executed by one Eijah Sonack
and sid John Samack, jointly, by service of process upon ead
Elijah, which said suit was never prosecuted to judgment, but
be significant and ended;
Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, pursuant to the
state in such cases made and provided, that the said mortsage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the mortaged premises
runted by said mortage, at public section, at the Merchante'
Exchange, in the City of New York, on the twenty-seventh
day of February, in the year 1855, attwelve o'clock, noon, of
that day, which said murtagaed premises are described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of Land, situate,
lying and being in the City of New-York, bounded and deperibed as follows: Beginning at a point on the counterly side
of Forty seventh-street, distant one hundred and sity- nine
feet, four inches, from the south west corner of Forty seventhstreet and Tenth-avenue, and running thence scatterly and
parallel with Tenth-avenue, one hondred feet and four inches,
thence westerly and parallel with Forty-eventh-street, thirty
feet eight inches; theme contribety, and parallel with the
Tenth-avenue one hundred feet four inches to the southerly
side of Forty-seventh-street, thence exactery sing said southerty side of Forty-seventh-street, thence exactery sing said southerty side of Forty-seventh-street, thence castery sing said southerty side of Forty-seventh-street, thence castery sing said southerty side of Forty-seventh-street, thence castery sing said southerty side of Forty

beginning: the said piemises being the lot and seventh house westerly from Broadway, of a uniform block of elabrace house on the northerly side of Thirty-sixth street, and being new brown by the street number 99 (late 73) West 26th xt. Dated New York, January 27, 1855

J. BLUNT, Atterney for Plaintiffs

JOHN E. DEVELIN, Referee.

J. BLUNT, Atterney for Plaintiffs

JOHN E. DEVELIN, Referee.

J. BLUNT, Atterney for Plaintiffs

JOHN E. DEVELIN, Referee.

J. BLUNT, Atterney for Plaintiffs

JOHN E. DEVELIN, Referee.

J. BLUNT, Atterney for Plaintiffs

JOHN SEND and NAN
THE WUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF REW-YORK examet SAMUEL P. TOWNSEND and NAN
G. His wife and other — for pursuance of s indement of the Supreme Court made in the above action, will be sold by and which the disease in of the subscriber, referee, at public auction. Supreme Court made in the shows action, will be sold by and under the directle of the subscriber, referee, at public suction, at the Merchant's Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the Pate say of February, 1850 at 12 o'clock at moon of that day, all that certain not fland, with the buildings and belings in the Sity of New-York, and the City of New-York, commoncing at a point on the northerly side of Thirty sixth street two bundred asking five feet and four incose westerly from the morth-restelly corner of Broadway and Thirty sixth-street, thence sucherly at right sugles with Thirty-sixth-street, thence sucherly parallel with Thirty-sixth street to the northerly sixth at Thirty-sixth street to the northerly sixth at Thirty-sixth street to the northerly sixth at Thirty-sixth street to the northerly sixth of Thirty-sixth street to the northerly sixth street the northerly sixth street to the northerly sixth street.

Defect Yew-York, January 77 1855.

But Str., Attorney for Plaintiffs.

120 IswSwM

CUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—

Dated Yew York, January 27, 1855

JOHN E. DEVELIN, Referee.

JRUST Attorney for Plaintifa.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—

OTHE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF REW. YORK seasiest Samuel Programment of a jacquent of the first made in the shore action, will be sold by and made the direction of the subscriber, Referee, as public ancien, at the Merchante Exchange, in the City of New York, on the Flet day of February, 1856 at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, all that certain let of land with the buildings and chinds thereon sected or to be sected, dittated lying and being in the Sincersh Ward of the City of New York, commencing at a spens on the certain let of land with the buildings and chinds at pens on the certain let of land with the buildings and chinds at pens on the certain let of land with the buildings and chinds at the structure of the struck furst business counter of Broxivay and Pirity sixths furst business to the struck between Printy sixth and Thirty sixth and the certain let of the back between Printy sixth and Thirty eventhesis. thence westerly persile with Thirty-sixth and Thirty sixth and the certain of the back between Printy sixth and Thirty sixth and the certain let of the back between Printy sixth and Thirty sixth and the certain let of the back between Printy sixth and Thirty sixth and the certain let of the back between Printy sixth and the sixth and the certain let of the certain let let l

Only of New York, relative to the OPENING OF OAR HUNDRED AND THIRTY-PHIRD-S7. from the 6theat to the
Rhow.

We, the unstrained, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above contitled matter, hereby give notice to the
owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all thomes and lots
and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to
all others whom it may concert, as follows to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment
and that all persons whose incurrents are affected thereby and
who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections
in writing, duly verified, to JOHN S HOLMES, Est, or
Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 51 Chair
he writing, duly verified, to JOHN S HOLMES, Est, or
Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 51 Chair
hereaf, deceard-story, front room) in this city, or or before
the fourth day of January, 1855.

Second—That any person or persons who may conside,
Second—That any person or persons who may conside,
Second—That the strings of the safe Estimate and Assessment, will be
heard in upcontine to the same, before us, at the same place, at
Epoclock, F. M., on the 17th day of January, 1855.

Third—That the attriact of the safe Estimate end Assessment togsther with art maps, and also all the affidarit, settimates, and other documents when were used by us in making
any report bave been adjusted in the Storet Commissioner?
Office of the city and carty of New York, there to remain usall lots day of February, 1856.

Fourth—That the latins embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows: All these pieces of land, stronated in the
and city, fronting on both sides of One Hundred and Thirty
theid—That one latins of the side of the out of a special to the Store

Fourth—That our apport been all the said etter, or as continued as a first of the side of the both and one of the side them, or as special serve
these to be head at me Only Hall in the said city, on SATUR
DAT, the Utch Age of Second and the said there, or as special serve
thes

February Nov. 20, 1800 BY AN.

DINES A SALAWIN Communication Services Nov. 20, 1800 BY AN.

CUPREME COURT—County of New York.—
D THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BEW-TORK against SAMUEL P. TOWNSEND and NAN-CY his wife, and othera.—In purvance of a judgment of the shapers of the shapers of the subscriber, referee, at table saction, at the Merchant' Exchange, in the City of New York, on the flust day of February, 1855, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, all that certain lot of land, with the buildings and edifices thereon, exceted or to be exceted, situated, lying, and being in the Sinteenth Wand of the City of New York, commencing at a point on the northerly side of Thirty sixth street two hundred and five feet and four inches westerly from the north westerly covered or to be appeared by the street thereon contently at right analies with Thirty sixth street themee northerly at right analies with Thirty sixth street innerty eight feet nine inches to the center of the block between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-streets, thence westerly parallel with Thirty sixth street to the contently at right analies with Thirty-sixth street to the place of beginning; the said premises being the lot and fifth house westerly girom Brosdway, of a uniform block of eighteen houses on the bertherly side of Thirty-sixth street, and being now known by the street number 95 (late 63) West. Sith-street.—Dated New York, January 27, 1845. JOHN E. DEVELIN Referee.

J. BLUXT, Attorney for Plaintiffs

SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—No The MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE GOMPANY OR NEW-YORK against SAMUEL P. TO WASEND and NAN-CY, his Wife, and others—in pursuance of a ludgment of the Supreme Gourt, made in the show action, will be sold by and under the direction of the subscriber, Referee, at mubic auction, at the Merchany Exchange. Is the City of New York, on the 2st day of February, 1855, at 13 o'cloca at noon of the subscriber, Referee, at mubic auction, at the Merchany Exchange. Is the City of New York, on the 2st day of February, 1855, at 13 o'cloca at noon of the subscriber, Referee, at mubic and the subscriber of the bound of t

SUPREME COURT—CITY and COUNTY of NEW YORK -Edwin Sayder and John ANTY of

the Knickerbocker Bank, &c.-Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, &c. in pursuance of an order of the Hon. J. J. Roosevelt, a Justice of said Court, duly made in this matter, that all ORBOI-

De the Knickerbocker Bank, &C.—Notice is acressy given, pursuance of an order of the Hon. J. J. Roosewelt, a Justice of said Court, day made in this matter. that all Callottons of the Hon. J. J. Roosewelt, a Justice of said Court, day made in this matter. that all Callottons of the Hon. J. J. Roosewelt, a Justice of said Court, and the City of New York, res hereby required to exhibit and establish their demands before the United States Trust Company of New York, res hereby required to exhibit and establish their demands before the United States Trust Company of New York, within thirty days from the date of this notice. Dated New-York, January 18, 1855.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, JOSEPH st; those lots familing easterly on Mott at; those lots fronting easterly on Pearlat, from Rose to Vandewater-at; those lots fronting acutherly on Vandewater-at; those lots fronting easterly on Gold at; those lots fronting on the Morer, Excanage place, and William etc; excepting therefrom all those lots of land on Chatham at, commencing one hundred feet four-inches southerly from the southerly comer of James-at; and all those lots of land on Pearlat, to the lot on the westerly corner lots of land on Pearlat, to the lot on the westerly corner of Madison and Pearlat. Figh. That our report berein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the eside city, on Saturday, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed. New York, December 1, 1854.

WM. N. McINTIRE, Commissioners.

44 tF17 MARTLETT SMITH. Commissioners.

AN OUTRAGE.—We are informed of the particulars of an outrage perpetrated by a conductor on the Albany Northern Railroad, which certainly exhibits the grossest lack of good breeding or fitness for the position he occupies. Yesterday morning a respectable citizen of West Troy went into the ticket office at that place for the purpose of obtaining a ticked for Cohose, and on calling for the same was informed by the agent that he was "entirely out of tickets, but would have some during the day." The gentleman, being thus unable to purchase a ticket before entering the cars, but supposing all was right, took his seat on the train, and was soon on his way for Cohoes. The conductor in question presently came along, and the gentleman handed him the exact amount of fare which he would have been required to pay had be obtained a ticket at the office. The official demanded five cents more-extra charge for not previously purchasing his ticket. The passenger explained to him his inability to procure one, but refused to pay the additional five cents—considering it to be no fault of his that he had no ticket. The gentlemaniy conductor insisted on the impesition, and coolly informed his passenger that unless he paid him the five cents be should be put off the train! The gentleman again refused, the cars were stopped, and the passenger put off! We cannot imagine a more flagrant outrage than this. It shows to what an extent some men love to carry the little authority which they may happen to be invested with. We understand the gentleman intends to prosecute the company for damages. [Troy Times, Feb. 1.

HORRIBLE PARRICIDE.—A few days since, in Log an Counts. Va. a man of the name of Markham, being AN OUTRAGE,-We are informed of the particular

with. We understand the genderal interaction could be company for damages [Troy Times, Feb. 1].

Horrible Parriche.—A few days since, in Logan County, Va., a man of the name of Markham, being engaged in something about which he wished the aid of one of his sons, called on him for assistance. The young man refused aid in an impertinent manner, whereupon, the father, calling to another son to take charge of the matter in hand, started to chastise the oisobedient ron. He fled around the house, the father pursuing, and soon after disappearing from the sight of the son who remained behind, he heard a blow of so singular a sound set to induce him to run at once to see the cause. On turning around the corner of the house, he found his father lying on his face, he backbone literally cut in tuning around the corner of the house, he found his father lying on his face, he backbone literally cut in tuning around the corner of the house, he found his father lying on his face, he backbone literally cut in tuning around the corner of the house his found his father. The murderer, the son who had fled,) was apprehended, and on the introduction of the ax upon an examination before a Justice of the Peace, admitted it to be the weapon with wishe he killed his father.

DEATH OF NUMA LEONARD.—We are under the

it to be the weapon with which he killed his rather.

DEATH OF NUMA LEONARD.—We are under the painful necessity, this morning, of announcing the death of one of our oldest and most respected citizens. Nums Leonard expired, at his residence in this village, at 7½ o'clock, yesterday (Wednesday) evening. Mr. Leonard was upward of 77 years of age, and has been a resident of Rome since 1810, a period of forty years, having removed hither from New-Kegland, and commenced business here at that that time.

[Rome Sentinel, Fe). 1.

## New-Dork Daily Tribune

JOHN LITTLEJOHN ... BY CHARLES MACKAY, JOHN LITTLEJOHN was staunch and strong. Upright and downright—scorning Wrong:-He gave good weight and paid his way, He thought for himself and he said his say. Whenever a rascal strove to pass

Instead of silver, money or brass, He took his hammer and said, with a frown, The coin is spurious . . . nail it down.'

John Littlejohn was firm and true; You could not cheat him in "two and two. When feelish arguers, might and main, Darkened and twisted the clear and plain. He saw through the mazes of their speech-And, crushing their logic, said with a frown.

The coin is spurious ... nail it down."

John Littlejohn maintained the Right, Through storm and shine, in the world's despite. When feels er quacks desired his vote, 'Dorsed with arguments learnt by rote. Or, by coaxing, threats or promise, tried To gain his support to the wrongful side, "Nay, nay!" said John, with an angry frown, "The coin is spurious...nail it down."

When told that Kings had a right divine, And that the People were herds of swine—
That Nobles alone were fit to rule—
That the Poor were unimproved by School—
That ceaseless Toil was the proper fate Of all but the wealthy and the great, John shook his head, and swore, with a frown, The coin is spurious...nail it down."

When told that events might justify A false and crooked policy—
That a decent hope of future good
Might excuse departure from rectitude,
And a lie, if white, was a small offense, To be forgiven by men of sense, Nay, nay!" said John, with a sigh and a frown,

The coin is spurious .... nail it down. When told from the Pulpit or the Press That Heaven was a place of exclusiveness— That none but those could enter there Who knelt with the orthodox at prayer, And held all virtues out of their pale, As idle work, of no avail, John's face grew dark, as he swore, with a frown The coin is spurious .... nail it down.

Whenever the world our eyes would blind With false pretense of such a kind— With Humbug, Cant, and Bigotry— Or a spurious sham Philosophy—
With Wrong dressed up in guise of Right,
And Darkness passing itself for Light,
Let us imitate John, and exclaim with a frown,
The coin is spurious....nail it down."

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GUROWSKI ON THE WAR. A YEAR OF THE WAR. By ADAM G. DE GUROWSKI A Citizen of the United States. Bvo., pp. 113. D. Apple ton & Co.

In this vigorous brochure, Count Gurowski presents a series of stringent reasonings in behalf of the position of Russia antecedent to the present conflict, and during its progress. His successful vaticinations on the Turkish question, a twelvementh since, have prompted him to resume his pen. This instrument he never wields without effect. It always leaves the mark of blood in its track. A more athletic piece of composition has rarely come under our notice. If any are so blind as to see nothing but a high bumane purpose on the part of the Allies and the infamous ambition of a despot in the Czar, they may find reason to modify their opinions after perusing this pamphlet.

Among the pretenses put forward by England to justify the war, is the disturbance of the balance of power, so essential to the tranquillity of England. But, argues Gurowski, history cannot point to a single century during which the balance of power has prevailed. If successful for a short time, the equilibrium has soon been destroyed. At the best, it is merely a temporary expedient. But it bas no foundation in history, is not an irrevocable historical law. The destinies of nations have never been ruled by this balance, although cruel wars have been waged for its support. It is said that Ferdinand of Arragon was the first to broach the idea, in order to check French influence in Italy. The crafty Venetian statesman may have been its author. It was more clearly defined by the Prince of Orange, after his accession to the British throne, in order to humble the growing power of Louis XIV. But whatever phases have been presented by the conflicting relations of Europe, Russia has never encroached upon her arrangements nor disturbed the ideal equilibrium. Russia has pursued her own fearless and independent course. For centuries she has fought her battles single-harded. She alone has never been assisted by any power. She has helped others, but never demanded help herself. Nor for her own interests, has she ever carried war into Europe. She has never attacked any Western Power, save as the ally of some nation that supplicated her aid. As far back as the sixteenth century, the German Kaisirs, the Popes, and the Venetian Republic invoked her help against the Turks. The Hapsburgs did the same thing in their struggles against Protestant Germany. Maria Theresa employed Russian suctor against Frederic the Great. So did the coalition headed by England against the French Republic. The Russian troops appeared in Holiand, Switzerland, and Italy, at the urgency of English prayers. After her service at Austeriitz she saved the Prussian monarchy from total annihilation. It was by the entreaties of all Europe, that the Russian armies were twice brought to the French capital. At last, in 1849, the Emperor Nicholas yielded to the supplications of the Hapsburgs, of European monarchists and English tories, and his troops appeared in Hungary as allies of Austria.

The connection of Russia with Poland is next considered. Her interference with Polish affairs, according to Gurowski, was at the instance of the Poles themselves. They have ever been the arbiters of their own political destinies. With regard to the future of this unhappy country, Gurowski remarks:

The reconstruction of Poland is supposed to The reconstruction of Poland is supposed to eminently occupy the minds of the statesmen and of the French tyrant, the leaders of the present Western crusade. I do not believe for a moment that either of them is sincere. They know the positive impossibilities of doing this. No gift of prophecy is required to say that it is sil a mere sham. The much discussed reconstruction of Poland goes hand in hand with the referm of the Koran, with the reinvigoration of Turkey. Both of them have the same practicability, and will be effected at the same time. Poland is no longer a bloody phantom, haunting nations and governments; it is a Chinese shadow, with which intriguers amuse fools.

I shall not dwell upon this subject, because it is, in I shall not dwell upon this subject, because it is, in my eyes, void of the slightest probability. To conclude, I affirm that the Polish pessantry—that is, the masses, the real nation—are perfectly, absolutely strange to all the workings of the few parties in the interior, and still more so to those of the emigrants. They scarcely know or recollect their existence; they do not share the longings of the pariots and of the emigrants. No tie whatever links them together; no current of sympathy flows between them. They will remain deaf to the invocations made by the emigrants or other patriots, even if these should appear among them surrounded by French or German armies. The reason of this can be briefly stated; the pessantry, the mass of the nation, is tired of similar attempts, where they alone have hitherto been the greatest

losers. They are better off now than they ever were under the so-called Polish national rule. A very considerable rumber of the peasantry have been emancipated by the Russian Government from the robot or statute labor, and have received free, independent homesteads. The nobility are deprived by the actual Government of the power to inflict corporeal panishment on the peasantry, a power which they once used very lavishly. For all these reasons the peasantry does not feel itzelf oppressed. The recruitment, to which the mass of the people is submitted, is general and existed from the formation of the Dukedom of Warsaw. At insurrectionary or reconstructing government, instituted and acting under the protection of Western allies, would make more and by far heavier claims for men and money on the poor and then really oppressed peasantry, than Eussia ever could have code.

Reverting to the question of the balance of

Reverting to the question of the balance of power, Count Gurowski maintains that neither France nor England means anything by their pretended devotion to this principle. They neither believe in it, nor wish for it. Their only purpose is to throw dust in the people's eyes, and thus gain power for themselves. Indeed, if the balance of power were anything but a political illusion, Gurowski aptly argues, the necessity of its establishment would be no less imperative on the sees than on the land. But the whole policy of England is at war with this idea. She extends her maritime usurpations around the globe, aiming to establish a universal monopoly. She does not dream of transforming the rest of the world into provinces, but simply of subduing every spot on the earth to her commercial interest. She would reduce mankind to the state to which she has reduced Portugal since the treaty of Methuen. Wishing to possess the whole globe for her ex-clusive market, and to reduce the whole human race to mere producers of raw material for her use, she would have no balance of power and no counterpoise. Hence it is her interest to avail herself of the miseries of Turkey and of the East, prelonging them for her benefit, in order to preserve her monopoly over those countries.

prelonging them for her beneut, in order to preserve her monopoly over those countries.

The globe must become a hard toiling worker for, and a ributary to, England. This is the fatal condition of her existence. She must daily extend, in every direction, the outlets for her manufactures, or she must break down. All the world must depend on England for its wants, otherwise England's mills and furnaces will stop and extinguish their fires, her little ones stave, John Bull lose his roundity, and the parks and the castles of her proud aristocracy become deserts, wildernesses and ruiss.

It is for power, and power alone that England and France have taken each other by the hand. They already give a foretaste as to how they would exercise it, it their sway, by destroying Russia, should become firmly established. It would grow more imperious and insolent than any other power ever was, menacing the independence of nations. Under the guise of flourish and phraseology, England and France make every effort to enforce actual war upon other States, or menace them with destruction, or the rain of their interests, their industry, their prospenty. They will not allow them to remain reatral, but menace them with blockading their ports or invading their territories. They will not permit other governments to choose their own course—to be the jurges of their interest, but enforce on them their own policy, and this in the most insulting manner.

England is highly disgusted that others are reluctant to fight her battles. They must come in to help her out, whatever may be their intentions or predilections. Every one is to judge of even's under English dictation, to look on them through an Euglish prism.

Arrogance cements the Western Alliance. Am-

glish prism.

Arrogance cements the Western Alliance. Am bition of domination unites England to France, since Arrogance coments the Western Alliance. Ambition of domination united England to Frace, since they have found that neither of them can gain toeir end alone. France tries to resuscitate old recollections, and attempts to do what the greatest genius and glory have already once miscarried in England amore into the alliance and the war, in order unally to secure the extension of her manufactories, to destroy every possible impediment in the way of her exports. If the conflagration extends over Europe, England will be partially a loser; but the prosperity, the industry, the commerce of others, will be utterly ruined, and England will finally attain the object of her selfishness and her ambition.

Since the peace of 1815, the United States on the sea, and Russis on the land, have presented the most formidable checks to the progress of English ambition. With inveterate jealousy, England pursues the expansion of American influence, and especially of her commercial prosperity. France follows her ancient rival in the attempt to throw impediments in the way of American interests. But the relations between Russia and the United States present a different aspect. No bone of contention exists between them. Russia can have no reason to envy the progress of this country. With no ambition to pass the boundaries of the ancient Eastern Asiatic world, she can have only relations of friendly intercourse with America for centuries to come. She will never be tempted to establish a balance of power on this hemisphere, or to transform the population of the globe into day laborers for her special account and benefit.

In regard to the claims of Turkey on the sympathies of Europe, Gurowski offers some striking suggestions, which, backed up as they are by hibits great historical learning and research, and ample historical facts, cannot fail to excite reflection in the minds of thinking men:

Turkey or Islamism originated as an unrelenting enemy of Christianity. This forms its history, its life and its religion. The Turks are, therefore, by the reason of their existence, without the pale of European civilization, of European notions, laws and family of nations. Their apparition in Europe was an evil, a curse; and for centuries Europe has tried to get rid of them. It was, as it is, and as it ever will be, an unrelenting antagonism which separates the Turk from the Christian, the European. This was felt by both the parties, and, generally, betiher the Sultans nor the European powers imagined that there could exist any community between them. Thus treaties were rarely concluded, but generally traces for a limited number of years. Neither Christian Statesmen, nor Sultans nor Viziers ever thought that the preservation of the Turks was one of the vital conditions of Europe. The first always wished to extirpate the evil, the others cherished an annitigated hatred, and knew that nothing but brutal or military force preserved their existence on European shores.

After describing the hostile influences which are now brought to bear on the Russian power.

are now brought to bear on the Russian power,

are now brought to bear on the Russian power, Gurowski proceeds:

Russia can stand all this. The coalition of Europe she can meet with the coalition of the Slavi and of the oppressed Eas ern Christians. Beckoning them on encerely, Russia will have the hearty aid of an armed trotherhood of hundreds of thousands rushing into the strife boiling with wrath, eager to avenge bloody wrongs accumulated for centuries.

Should she be driven to an extremity Russia mus be prepared for the worst, rather than lay down the sword. Should she lose Sevastopol, then, logically, Russia must sacrifice everything to take Coustantinople, for her own future security. She ought not again to become exposed to having the Black Sea invaded, her cities and harbors destroyed, her shores devastated, her trade annihilated or injured. Her natural and necessary expansion ought not to be arrested All the other States of Europe have make their final geographical outlines, and can extend no further: Russia alone has still to complete her map, to reach her natural limits.

Death or life depends upon her mastering the great her natural limits.

Death or life depends upon her mastering the great outlet; her great cause of respiration. That outlet is

ber natural limits.

Death or life depends upon her mastering the great outlet; her great canal of respiration. That outlet is the Beeghorus. The prosperity of America would become endangered without the possession of the mouth of the Misciesippi, and the command over the Guif of Mexico. Would she suffer the presence of a powerful enemy there, ready to attack her navy, to injure her commerce in a thousand ways? The possession of Cuba is a necessity resulting from geographical position. "Who has the house must possess the key," I once heard an American statesman (Crittenden) say, and every American feels its truth. The definitive possession of the Bosphorus is, perhaps, of much more consequence to Russia. Notwithstanding this, Russia eluctantly accepted the present war. She did not declare war, and abstained from invasion, thus injuring her interests and losing many military advantages. The spirit of war once let loose, Russia onght only to follow a Russian policy. Her interests are paramount to the interests of the West.

Neither Christinnity nor the farther progress and development of the human race can be promoted by the foll of Useria, each per being crippled and week.

development of the human race can be promoted by the fall of Russia, or by her being crippled and weak ered. The countries surrounding her, and over which

she has extended or may extend her dominion, never were her superiors in culture or civilization. She introduced order where anarchy prevailed; to others she secured prosperity. This was the case with Finland, and above all with Poland, in the south with Bessarabia, the Crimea, and the Trans Caucusian regions; this is the case in the immensities of Asia to the mouth of the Amoor, to the northern and Pacific shores. The existerce, the strength of Russia, are one of the conditions and agencies of civilization. Take away the dominion of Russia, Poland will fall back into a state of traditional anarchy, and occume covered with rags. tions and agencies of civilization. Take away the dominion of Russia, Poland will fall back into a state of traditional anarchy, and become covered with rags. Besarabia, the Crimea, cultivated now, will bristle with Bohemians, with unruly Tartars, with idles, maranders and robbers. In Georgia blood will flow daily—Christian blood shed by Mohammedan invaders. Aria will again become a waste, a bee-hive of vagrants, killing and destroying each other. Instead of towns and villages, camps and wagons of nomals will cover her, weeds will grow on furrows now opened for cultivation.

for cultivation.

Thus prepared and armed, Russia mee's the new year. Russia cannot fell! The genius of history, the future of a race stand at her side.

From this elequent passage with which the

pamphlet closes, it is easy to perceive the anticipations which the writer indulges concerning the country in whose politics he has here ofore borne a conspicuous part. He does not attempt to conceal the Sclavonic sympathies with which he is inspired, but in no instance does he permit the statement of historical principles to be colored by his enthusiasm. We regard his essay, both in conception and style, as an admirable specimen of political disquisition. His lucid thoughts receive full justice from the nervous, cordisl diction in which they are clothed. The few errors of expression that may be detected only serve as folis to the prevailing excellence of the style-rare even in a writer, to whom the language is native -almost without parallel in the composition of a

MANUAL OF SACRED HISTORY. By John Henry Kurtz Translated from the German, by Charles F. Scharffer, 12mo, pp. 436. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blak-iston.

Dr. Kurtz, the author of this historical manual, is a native of Germany, though now holding a professor's chair in the University of Dorpat, in Livouis-one of the principal reats of learning in the Russian Empire the principal rease of learning in the Russian Empire.

He was a pupil of the celebrated Tholuck, at Halle, from whom he derived lasting religious impressions, and a deep sympathy with the theological ideas with which the name of that eminent divine is identified. His contributions to the literature of his profession have given him an exalted rank among European theologians; while his writings have met with hearty approval from distinguished scholars in this country. The present volume treats the subject of sacred history on a novel plan. It embraces the period covered by the Scriptures, and undertakes to develop the essen tial principles of human redemption in their historical manifestations. Without following in the steps of Prideaux and Shackford, and tracing the relations between the Scriptural narratives and the course of external history, it furnishes a suggestive comment on the incidents recorded in the Bible, considered a illustrations of the divine purpose in the salvation of man. The style is clear, compact, and forcible, presenting a mass of weighty thoughts, in simple and appropriate larguage.

MARY M. CHASE AND HER WRITINGS. HENR FOWLER, Editor. 12mo., pp. 316 Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

A collection of the posthumous writings of an ex-

cellent and interesting young woman, with a brief shetch of her biography. She was a native of Chatbam, Columbia County, in this State, where she passed the principal part of her life, and where sho died, in 1832, at the sgo of thirty. With a native tendency to refinement, a taste for contemplation, an i a brave, carnest devotion to duty, she had enjoyed the advantage of a superior education, and, by loveliness of disposition and purity of character, was the life-long charm of an extensive circle of apprecia-tive and admiring friends. The specimens of her composition in this volume consist of poetical pieces, and selections from her miscellaneous correspondence. They are highly creditable to her talents and cultivation, and fully justify the warm attachment which she seems to have called forth among her personal as-quaintances. Many of the poems betray a graceful fancy, singularly impressible feelings, and an adequate power of expression. The letters are the sincere expressions of an active mind, conversant with the current literature of the day, and shrewdly observant of passing events. A work like this is of a nature to disarm criticism; but it would be uncandid not to notice disapprovingly a certain vein of affectation which vitiates the editorial portions of the

A CONCISE HISTORY OF FOREIGN BAPTISTS. By O. H. ORCHARD. With an Introductory Essay, by J. R. GRAVES. 12mo, pp. 382 Nashvile: Graves & Marks. New York: Sheldon Lamport & Co.

The sim of this volume is to trace the origin of the

principles maintained by Baptists to the primitive ages of the church. The influence of the denomination on the development and maintenance of religious liberty is forcibly stated, and a convincing array of facts is adduced in its illustration. The work, which is from the pen of an English Baptist clergyman, exthough written in a partisan spirit, is apparently from unfairness of exposition and argument.

We have received a neatly-printed series of Jucenile Stories from E. Gay, of the Hopedale Community-a gratifying evidence of the success of an appropriate

branch of industry at that Institution. FROM THE LAKE SUPERIOR COUNTRY.

A party of four gentlemen left Marquette, on Lake beprilor, on the foth of January, and traveling on the overland route via Bay Noquet, Green Bay and Milwaukee, a portion of them reached Chicago last week. They came through with Indian guides and dog trains, and furpleh some interesting information, which is published by The Chicago Tribune, at considerable detail. The weather, up to the time of their departure, had been mild, and less snow had fallen than at Chicago—indeed, the gentlemen declared that it was much more difficult to keep from suffering with cold in the latter place, at the present time, than it was at Marquette. On their way, before they reached Bay Noquat, the

was at Marquette.

On their way, before they reached Bay Noquat, the party met the mail train. This was the only mail that had been seen in that vicinity for two months. During all that time the entire country from the Saut Ste. Marie to the St. Louis River, subracing the entire southern shore of Lake Superior, had been entire ly destitute of a mail. The mail which this party met was in charge of the conductor, who had engaged to carry a weekly mail from Bay Noquet to Marquette, and this was his first attempt at doing so. The mail consisted of 76 bushels of matter—all of it of a valuable description—letters and papers. Marquette is now the only town on the Lake, between the two points, the Soo and the St. Louis River, to which a mail is carried at any senson. There are fifteen other points along the shore to which no mails are sent at all, and the inhabitants of which are cut off, for half of the time at least, from all communication with the civilized world. More than this, the contractor who has sgreed to take the weekly mail before spoken of, will have to give up his contract, as the expense of transporting it is much greater than the compensation allowed by the Department. The Postmaster General seems to labor under the impression that the Lake Superior country is a desert, inhabited only by Indians, traders, and a few copper-miners; whereas, the country has already a population which is large, and entitled to some of the benefits of civilization.

Upon reaching Green Bay, Mr. White left the party there to return to Marquette, and the remaining three pleneers pursued their journey southward. Traveling through the storms of Saturday and sunday, they reached Chicago on Theesday morning. They found the enow to be deeper nearer the Lake, and think that the fail of snow at Milwaukee, and north of that place, was full as heavy as it was here, although book from the Lake it was much lighter.

that the fall of snow at Milwaukee, and north of that place, was full as heavy at twas here, although back from the Lake it was much lighter.

Horse feed was very scarce. Corn was worth four cents per pound, and Mr. Barr sold what hay he had, just before coming away, at \$50 per tun. Pork was rather scarce, but with carefulness and economy there would be enough to last during the winter.

The mining operations were going along well, with the exception of the difficulty arising from the want of nowder.

of powder.

The decks which Mr. Barr had constructed at Marquette had been swept away by a storm, but had been learly rebuilt, and the railroad which he had constructed to the iron mountain was all ready for the

care. The miners were at work at the mount the ore was being rapidly produced. It is ingly pure. The health of the people was g the weather, up to the time of his departure, very pleasant, with but few exceptions.

THE SEWING GIRL

Annie Linton was the best sewer in Mrs. Roy's school; and the mistress declared, on inspecting the first shirt she made for her father, 'That the Dahe of Buccleuch his self might wear it!" This was high praise for little Annie, who was only eleven years of age; and she never torgot it. Her work was the nextest and cleanest ever seen. Then, she did it so quickly her master could not keep pace with her daily demand for "something to sew."

"I wish Annie would take to her book, 'said Mrs. Linton to ber husband. But it was quite clear that Annie would never take to her book; she had little reading and leer proling; and yet she could "mark" with cotton) all the let ers of the alphabet, as if she was a very miracle of learning.

"Something to see 1" was ently demanded Annie.

"Will say mosting come to this rewing "saked her fatter with a very natural attempt at a pan.

"These who do to see that her transport and little Annie, clever's taking up her father's meaning and her work-beg at the same time, as she whisked past him fear of being too lare for echool.

Three we she after "Annie stearning to be a scholar, and Mrs. Litton; 'no more demands for sewing." That afternoon Annie came bounding into the house from school, sat upon her father's knee, opened her work-bag, which houg over her arm, and putting a served up paper into her hand, raid: "There's the mowing." Her father undid the paper, and found four half-

a convert up paper into him hand, raid: "There's the mowing."

"Her father undid the paper, and found four half-crowns. "Armic questioned her father," where did this come from?

"From the a wing," answered Annis, laughing delightedly at his surprise, as she escaped from his knee, and ran out of the room, to delay a little longer the colution of the ricide.

"Wife," said John Linton, "it is impossible that Annie could care all this by the sort of child's play girls call work, and whom did she care it from? I'm aireid there's something wrong." And, to tell the truth, Annie Linton was practing a little diagnise; nor had she given her father all the mency she had carned. The sum originally was twelve shillings. This was all designed for her father alone; but a price claim had come in the way. It was cold winter weather, and the children of the school brought their forms, in a sert of square, around Mrs. Roy's fire. Annie, who was a favorite of the mistress, always occupied a warm corner close to her own hig chair. On the day in question, Mrs. Roy happened to be cut of the room—
"I'll change seats with you, Jessle Wilsen, if

the day in question, Mrs. Roy nappened to be car of the room—
"Ill change seats with you, Jessie Wilsen, if you're cold, said Annie, addressing a little girl, a very book worm who, cled in a threadbare printed-cotton gown sat shivering over her lesson.

Jessie thus invited, came a little nearer.
"You should put ou a woolen frock like mine, and warm yourself well at your mothers the before you come to school these winer days," said Annie, scratinizing the piverty-struck appearance of the girl.

"Mother sais," replied Jessie, "that she'd rather do without a five than my schooling, and she can't nay for both."

do without a fire than my schooling, and she can't pay for both."

Has your mother no fire at home this cold weather? select Annie, in an azement.

"No," said Jessie. "I wish I dared bring her with me bear-is warmer than at home. And I know mother is ill, though she won't tell me."

"Sit there," said Annie, placing Jessie in her warm corner; " and don't go out of school without me."

That afternoot the two girls went hand in hand to Lessie, coor.

Jessie's coor. "Have you plenty to eat, if you've no fire!" saked

Annie.

"This is the first day mother has been forced to send me to school without any breakfast," said Jessie, hang ng down her head, as if ashamed of the confecsion.

me to school without any breakfast," said Jessie, hang og doen her head, as if ashamed of the confession.

"Here," caid Annie, after a slight pause, untwisting the paper in which were deposited her first earnings; "I won't go in with you, for your mother might not like to take it from a little girl like me; but"—and she put two shiftings into Jessie's hand—"that is to buy you conceibing to eat, and a fire; and, if your mother can sew as wet as I can," said Annie, with parconable vanity, "I can tall her how to get plenty of money it pa, for both."

No wonder Anne's riches increased; the first investment as a good one. Nevertheless, the concealing or it from fer parents she knew to be wrong; she feared tray would obsoprove of it; and she added to ber little prayer at hight, after the usual ending of "God bless taber and mother—and forgive ma for keeping secret mat I helped Jessie Wilson." Could the Recording Angel cerry up a purer prayer to Heaven. Of course, Mr and Mrs. Linton very soon discovered that Mr. Seamwell, of the "Ready-made Lineo Warchouse," was the grand source of Annie's wealth. He said there was no one who could work like her, and said that he would give eighteen pence saeh for the finest coording of education of shirt-making. This was as great payment for Annie's exquisite stitching—and thirty years ago it would have brought her throe-and-sixpence askert. But Annie is of the present, not of the past, soo as she could complete a shirt a day, her fingers flying switter than a weaver's shuttle, she earned nine shillings a week.

"Good wife," said Mr. Liuton, "we are not se poor but that we can moistain our daughter until she is twenty, and by that time, at the present rate of her earnings, she will have a little fortune in the bank." But this little fortune annarsed but slowly, for Annie seldom had nine shillings at the end of the week—there were orber "Jessie Wilsons" who required food and fire.

Had An ie been a poet, she would assuredly have written, not the roong, but a song of the shirt, for onc

there were or her." Jessie Wissons who required took and fire.

Had Anvie been a poet, she would assuredly have written, not the room, but a song of the shirt, for once when she was questioned as to the dull monotony of her work. "Duil! Delightfal!" said Annie in advocacy of her cashing. "Why, with this rare linea and fine thread, my stitches recen like stringing little pearls alorg the wrist bands and collars!" What anniesong of the shirt might not Annie a cignteenth birth day was calebrated by a tea-party to all the seanstreess of Mr. Sosawell's establishment, where she was now forewoman; besieved by a verybody, it was a compliment, Mr.

beloved by everybody, it was a compliment, Mr. Seamwelt and, she well deserved—her admirable su-perintendence of the department allotted her having it crossed bin business tenfold.

perintendence of the department allotted her baving it cressed his business tenfeld.

Somethine after, there was a great day of rejoicing in the firm of Seamwell & C.s. The father had taken his son as a partner, and the son took a partner for life—the industing able butle seamstress, Annie Linton. There never was a brither bridal. Annie—herself having risen from the ranks—had a present for every workwoman. Indeed, it was a day of presents, for on that very morning, and in time to be worn at the wedding, a shawi arrived for Annie. All the way from India—an India shawi that a duchess would have eavied! Upon it was pinned a pager, on which was written: "Wear this for the sake of one who is now rich and happy, but who never can forget the services you reneved to the poor school girl—Jossie Wilson." "Annie," said young Seamwell after the marriage, "I fell in love with you when you sere a child, and came to our steep for your first sewing. I also happened to be passing when you gave part of your first serving to Jessie Wilson; I was a boy, then, but I said to myrelf: 'If I were a man, I'd marry Annie Linton; not because she so pretty—here Annie blushed most becomingly—'not because she's so kind hearted."

## THE LIQUOR SEIZURE.

Yesterday morning the Police Court was thronged with visitors, to hear the investigation of the case which recently occurred at Mount Pleasant, wherein the ladks exsembled and destroyed about 5000 worth of liquour, the property of a Mr. Patterson, who was about to open a tavern in that village, at the stand known as the "Vankirk House" The casks containing the "Aardwars" were stored with Mr. Dasiel Laboyt-sux and he, being their castedian at the time of their demolithm, appeared as prosecuting witness in the case. Warrants having been issued at the lostance of Mr. Laboyt-sux, some twenty individuals, Indies and gentlemen were brought inforcement. The ladies were most of them young, and all of them pretty, and seemed to enjoy themselves heartily in the court-room

indice were most of them young, and all of them pretty, and seemed to enjoy themselves hearily is the court-room.

Although the entire work of destruction was planned, attempted and concummated by the laddes, their meaculine friends merely standing by it see that it was well executed, the Prosecuting Astorney, to the surprise of every one, called apon flessra. Patrick Killer, Benjamur Hole, B. P. Doon, Oliver McCoy Killer, Benjamur Hole, B. P. Doon, Oliver McCoy Killer, Benjamur Hole, B. P. Doon, Oliver McCoy A. A. Beiro, I nij. I stel, Peter Laboytsaux, and B. A. A. Beiro, I nij. I stel, Peter Laboytsaux, and B. A. A. Beiro, I nij. I stel, Peter Laboytsaux, and B. A. A. Beiro, I nij. I stel, Peter Laboytsaux, and B. A. A. Beiro, I nij. I stel, Peter Laboytsaux, and B. A. A. Beiro, I nij. I stel, Peter Laboytsaux, and B. A. A. Beiro, I nij. I stel, Peter Laboytsaux, and B. A. A. Beiro, I nij. I stel, Peter Laboytsaux, and B. A. Beiro, I nij. I stel, Peter Laboytsaux, and that the ladies wet & merely be called as witnesses.

The above-named gentlemen were arraigned, but, before a piela was centered, Mr. Pruden, for the defense moved to dismiss the whole proceedings, on the grounds first that, under the provisions of the statute creating the Police Court, the jurisdiction of that Court only extended one mile beyond the corporate limits of the city, and consequently could take no recognizance of the case in point; secondly, that the criminal court having been abolished by an act of the Legislature, there was no court to which the defendants could be bound over.

Judge Spoener claimed that he had full powers to hear the case an an examining court, but as the Legislature, is heir zeal to abolish the criminal court, but on the proceeding, and should no requently discharge the defendants.

[On classification of county cases be could not entertain the proceeding, Fab. 2.